

The Herald of Freedom.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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Here shall the People's Rights be maintained,
And the Oppressed be freed from all their chains,
And the Tyrant be made to feel the lash,
And the Slave be made to feel the chains.

To Subscribers.
If the terms for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office are not clearly stated, we hereby certify that we are at the end of the year, and that the compensation of this notice. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing. If desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

The Rule of News.
Partisan politics has reached very low depths of meanness, but may become still lower. Brute force has now become a recognized arm of the machinery by which parties are moved and States governed. Once rowdism could only rule in the wards in cities, and now and then sent up, as its representative to the Legislature, such a man as Mike Walsh. Soon it took possession of the primary meetings and caucuses, and thus brought nomination for the offices of such cities as New York, to its feet. It controlled the appointments for the Police force, the election of police judges, etc., till law and order became a by-word. In the face of the municipal government of that city, Capt. Rynders, at the head of his select militia, could dictate what assemblies should be tolerated and what not. Clergymen, who maintained a discreet silence on slavery, could meet on Anniversary day, while the bold, open advocates of anti-slavery principles could be unceremoniously knocked off from the platform and the meeting adjourned at the beck of Rynders.

In due time, rowdism received its reward. It had performed eminent services for the party, it had assisted largely in "union-saving" just after the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, so it was awarded its share of the spoils. The national executive recognized its claims, and Isaiah Rynders rose to the dignity of United States Marshal—a man the nation delighted to honor. Bill Poole, who was killed by Lewis Baker, was an active worker for party. He and Baker were the centers of opposite squads of political retainers, and his death resulted from political differences.

The recent Democratic State Convention saw a new phase of rowdism. The fighting men of New York attended that Convention as active participants, even controlling the organization of that body. Mr. John Stryker, persisting in putting motions as chairman, was knocked off from the platform. Fernando Wood was threatened with a pummeling if he did not call off his bullies, and he actually pulled some of them back. The majority of the delegates elected retired, unable to contend with prize-fighting politicians. Nominating conventions are fast falling under the control of such rowdies. Drunken Congressmen, who were too drunk to vote intelligently on the English bill, were re-nominated last year by the aid of hired rowdies who controlled the convention, and party drill only served to re-elect them. Once nominated, and Republicans hardly dared to withhold their votes from such a nominee, lest his defeat should give the State, which he then disgraced, to the Democracy in case the Presidential election went to the House.

Kansas is fast verging on to the same dangerous point. A candidate for delegate to Congress is put in nomination in spite of the efforts of those who labored to secure his defeat, on the plea that he was notoriously drunk, dissolute, and unfit for the post. Yet men, who claim to be friends of temperance and good morals, undertake a championship for him as a man whom Kansas freemen delight to honor. When such men are the recipients of the highest political honor the people can bestow, it betokens a low estimate of all that is true and noble in man. When men, who claim to be par-excellence friends of temperance, become apologists for such a man, and shield themselves by the low and false plea that Mr. Parrott's opponent can drink him drunk forty times before he will feel the influence of liquor, it is asserting that Mr. Parrott is the least of two evils—the best choice left of the two. The plea fails, however, from the fact that Parrott was put in nomination before it was known who the Democratic nominee would be. The Republican party put in nomination Mr. Parrott, knowing his proclivities to intemperance. They aimed with their eyes open. They paid a premium to this facile ability of Mr. Parrott's to let in a devil which steals his brains away. The premium which New York politicians pay to rowdism, is here bestowed on intemperance; and the most abhorrent feature of all, is that the very men who opposed the "nomination" as neither fit nor proper to be made, are his most unscrupulous partisans and apologists. Had they been honest in their opposition, they would have stood firm to their position that no man who is unable to govern his own appetites is fit to be a law-maker. They would have urged the party-drill which attempted to force an unwilling support of a party nominee.

What is the result? Intemperance is fashionable. If Mr. Parrott can get drunk and find plenty of apologists among temperance orators—if Mr. Parrott's friends can get gloriously drunk in commemoration of his success in the nominating convention, and a discreet silence be preserved about their drunken orgies—why may not men, in the humbler walks of life, "indulge"? They have; and young men are fast fitting themselves to fill a fellow's cell or a drunkard's grave. Men who, under the most solemn circumstances, pledged themselves to dash away the accursed cup forever, have fallen under

the power of this master vice, and are "respectably" drunk. The strong, manly will which seemed the defense of such men as they fall, is a broken reed, and deep self-loathing becomes a new incentive to intemperance. No pen can utter the remorse which, in his sober moments, must enter the soul of a fallen brother. No tongue can utter the deep sadness, the terrible crushing of his fondest hopes, in the heart of the wife who still loves an erring and fallen husband. Shall we turn a deaf ear to these appeals, in our own midst, that we be true to our principles? Shall we abandon them "just for this once," to honor a votary of intemperance with our support and our votes? If we do not mean to make our temperance principles a stolen liver to serve the devil, if we do not mean to mock the appeals of suffering wives, then let home interests outweigh the abstract question of slavery-extension, and our ballots be cast for temperance men. Our first duty is at home. We have a deep and terrible curse to contend with, a slavery more terrible than that of the South, and unless we mean to see noble souls forever wrecked, and loving wives forced into early graves under a load of dishonor, disgrace and woe, it is time for action, earnest and immediate action. Whether there be few or many, the friends of temperance owe it to themselves to repudiate all drunken candidates, and all candidates who attempt to pander to the liquor or rowdy interest as an element of political success. In the days of Washingtonianism, intemperance was disgraceful; now it is respectable, a subject for apology—and no bar to political honor. The tables must be reversed, and the ban of public opinion be placed upon the devotees of this monster, if Kansas is to be freed from his despotism.

Greeley's Visit to Col. Fremont.
Greeley gives a description of his visit to Col. Fremont's Merced mines. The tract of land on which they are, was bought by Fremont of a Mexican, but gold having been found on it, every imaginable expedient was resorted to to defeat the confirmation of his title. The estate was unproductive; squatters made claims upon it, and the owner had little left him but the privilege of paying taxes to the tune of \$16,000 per annum. Efforts at quartz mining were made by agents of Fremont during his absence, but they only increased his indebtedness, till the aggregate of his liabilities cannot have fallen much short of \$500,000. Under such circumstances, in 1857, he returned to his estate and entered upon the personal management of his business. He has so far mastered the details, that he is now manager, chief engineer, cashier, accountant, and at the head of every department but the legal. He rises with the lark and is toiling on energetically. He produces gold at the rate of \$250,000 per annum, at an average cost of not over \$150,000. He now runs twenty stamps, but has another water mill soon to go into operation, which, with other improvements, will enable him to run one hundred stamps in all, before the close of 1860.

Greeley estimates that there are \$10,000,000 in that mine, above the water level of the Merced, and that it may be mined at a net profit of one-fourth of the gross product.

Antioch College.
When a good man falls, and his post of labor for his race waits his successor, public curiosity asks, "Who will take his place?" Horace Mann, who had filled so important a post in the educational field, whose seemed to be the soul of Antioch College, went down into the valley of death overtaken by his labors. Within five weeks from the decease of Horace Mann, a successor, not before thought of, and not for ten days suggested, was selected, agreed upon by a widely scattered board of trustees, made acceptable to the diversified interest of the College, elected, inaugurated and entered upon the discharge of his official duties, the College having been only one day of term time without a President. Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., who is Mr. Mann's successor, is a gentleman of rare abilities, high culture, and universally acceptable to the friends of the College and to its students. The work, so well begun by Horace Mann, of rearing an unsectarian college, where, nevertheless, the highest spiritual culture is blended with intellectual development, will be prosecuted by the present head of Antioch College.

Port Trade Prospects.
The St. Louis Price Current argues that the crop of hogs will be larger than last year, that not more than 20,000 to 25,000 barrels of pork will go over from last season, that an increased trade will be opened with the British mercantile service, and that outsiders will hardly rule the market to the extent they have heretofore done. It mentions a new feature in the trade; several droves of hogs having already been brought from a section or two in Ohio, where the frost was severely felt, to Illinois, for the purpose of fattening, transporting the animal to the grain, being cheaper than the transportation of the grain to the animal. The corn crop, it thinks, will be immense. The profit of pork-raising can be deduced from the following computation:

"Pork at 30c net, yields 25c per bushel for corn—at 40c the yield is 32, and at 5 the farmer realizes 45c per bushel. As the result of the speculative opinions expressed—and they are but few at this time—we may state that opening prices are fixed at \$4.45."

The English Government have sent a General of equal standing with Gen. Scott, to the Pacific coast, with instructions to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy in reference to the island of San Juan, lately taken possession of by Gen. HARNEY.

Two new hotels of respectable dimensions and appointment have lately been opened in Aurora and Denver City. The indications of winter have made it necessary to erect comfortable places of shelter from its rigor.

New Railroad Monopoly Works.

The canal question is prominent in New York politics just now, from the fact that the whole monied interest of the New York Central Railroad is at work to secure the sale of the Erie canal, which that corporation wishes to purchase, that it may not only reap the profit on the canal tolls, but also put up its own railroad rates of freight. The New York Central and Erie Railroads have been in active and ruinous competition, which may have benefited directors, but has eaten up, in the case of the Erie road, at least, the interest of the stockholders. It has been a main idea with the New York Central not only to crush the Erie road, but to force a sale of the canal on the ground that they were not profitable to the State. It has made them unprofitable. The actual cost of freightage flour, by the Central road, from Buffalo to Albany, is 47 29 100 cents per barrel. Yet during canal navigation that road carries flour from Lake Erie to New York at 32a 35 cents per barrel. Putting the cost on the Hudson at five cents per barrel, the road gets 29a30 per barrel between Buffalo and Albany, sustaining a loss of 17a 20c, on every barrel it moves between those points. It makes up this deficit by heavy way charges. While taking flour on contract from Toledo to New York city for 30c per barrel, it charges Buffalo, Lockport, Rochester and Bloomfield 50c per barrel. It charges one-sixth more per hundred on household goods from Troy to Buffalo than from New York to Cleveland. Stock bog—Chicago to New York, 40c per hundred; Buffalo to Canada, 40c per hundred; Buffalo to Albany, 50c per hundred. Such is its course with all the heavy freight carried by it. The total amount of way freight is far greater than that of through freight, and being charged a tariff of from one to five hundred per cent. higher, the farmer, miller, or manufacturer in that State, is compelled to pay not only the cost of transportation on his own freight, but also to make up the deficiency on through freight.

This cuts down the profits on grain in the farmers' hands, and crushes the business of millers and manufacturers. A correspondent of the New York Times gives cases illustrating the result:

"The result is, that nine-tenths of the best milling property in the State is not worth the powder that would blow it up. Every run of stones would, if in motion, run their owner in debt, and his only resource is himself to run to the West. How the policy referred to effects manufacturers may be illustrated by a single illustration. Messrs. D. & C. were, up to 1853, doing a large and profitable business in Buffalo, in the household furniture line. They sent their wares in boxes to all parts of the West. The railroad policy developed itself. For five years they struggled manfully against it, unwilling to make the sacrifice necessary to a removal. All this time, then, New England competitors, by the aid of the railroad managers, were delivering their goods in all the Western towns at less cost for freight than they could. Last winter the alternative of removal or ruin was too palpable to be longer dodged—it must be met; and this year they are doing a prosperous business in Connecticut.

Persons who have been deluding themselves with the idea that railroads are such a blessing to an agricultural country, that Kansas only needs railroads to build it up, may as well look at the other side of the picture, and take care that similar monopolies are not permitted to exist in Kansas. Grant these corporations immense land grants, sufficient to pay for the construction of the roads, and yet they will not fail to prove the adage, that "Corporations have no souls." They will obtain every possible financial advantage, and then attempt, as the New York Central now does, to usurp the control of the politics of the State.

Wonder if it is a fact that Justice Ladd made an affidavit before himself, on which he issued a warrant and arrested one of our citizens, whom he molested in a fine and costs? If so, it is a little odd of our case, which the Leavenworth Times was compelled to get Ladd to certify to, for, according to their version of the affair, we only took an oath before ourselves, while the Justice does the swearing, issues the warrant, himself being prosecutor, and then sits in judgment on the case. As told, Ladd is ahead of the lawyer who used to bring suits, and charge an extra fee if he furnished his own evidence.

The Fight for the Democratic nomination in the sixth Congressional district in Illinois, was closely contested. On the eleventh ballot Thurston wanted only two votes to nominate him; on the thirteenth, Lupton lacked but one vote of a nomination; finally, on the eighteenth ballot, JOHN A. McLELLAN was nominated.

In the same district the Republicans have nominated JOHN M. PALMER, Esq.

Prof. Coe, accompanied by Mr. Castleman, of Rome, made a balloon ascension on the 29th ult. When at a height of two miles, the balloon burst and turned up in the top, the netting forming a parachute. The voyagers landed in a swamp three miles from the starting point.

Cambridge K. Brunell, the designer of the Great Eastern, died from paralysis just after the trial trip of that mammoth ship. He barely lived to know that he was successful.

Judge Pettit has decided, in Leavenworth, that the Territorial Legislature had full power to create the office of Recorder and to make the Recorder a Justice of the peace.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Mass., is in Kansas and will take the stump for Marcus J. Parrott. Even his aid will not save the bastard Republicanism of Kansas.

Judge Black having replied to Senator Douglas' article in Harper's, on Popular Sovereignty, a rejoinder is being prepared under Douglas' supervision.

John Pearson, of Iowa Point, K. T., committed suicide on Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

The number of registered voters in Iowa Township, Dauphin Co., is five hundred.

Conway Denying His Friends.

Some time since the National Republican Committee called for money to be used in the present campaign, which it pledged itself should be used judiciously. Mr. Conway, as one of that Committee, is accountable to the Republican party for the proper use of funds which have been entrusted to him for Kansas.

A few weeks since, we learn, he wrote to Gov. Morgan, of New York, for money; that it was needed to help carry the election. A draft of \$1,000 was forwarded him, and cashed by a banker in this place, who marked the notes which he paid out. This money, so far from being used against the Democracy, has been paid out to partisan tools, so that by their help Mr. Conway could control the nominations in this county. His game was partially successful on Saturday last, and his success makes him determined to rule or ruin the Republican party in this county, and through it, in Kansas.

It certainly is a new feature in politics, when a National Committee foot the bills of controlling primary caucuses and county conventions, purchasing the aid of shoulder-bitters, etc., that the more respectable portion of the party may be borne down, and Lane and Conway, as the particular favorites of the rowdy elements be enabled to ride rough-shod over the Republicans of Kansas.

Conway and Lane make capital yoke-fellows. Lane's sanctity secures the influence of a powerful sect. Conway's sanctity is the lively of heaven to serve the devil in; the other obtains money under false pretences to buy up rowdism, and defeat the nomination of the best men in the party. They have attempted too deep a game, however, and retribution, sure and sudden, will overtake them.

The Republican electors on next Saturday, at the various precincts, select delegates to the County Convention which meets on Monday next. We shall see whether the Republicans who scout fraud, trickery, and overbearing impudence, will turn out and rebuke these infamous political harlequins, who would sell freedom to-day to secure office for themselves.

The County Convention.
Aside from the interest attending the eager scramble for the county offices, other means were used to secure a large attendance to the Republican Mass Meeting. In the southern part of the county it was widely circulated that Anson Burlingame would be present and speak. The Convention came off, adjourned, and the masses were harangued by Jim Lane, Judge Wakefield, etc.

In the Convention proper, the contest between the different wings was bitter. Lane and Conway worked as a unit, and to a great extent, succeeded in controlling the nominations. Lane made appeals to the delegates against the nomination of one candidate, on the ground that he was a personal enemy of his—a bitter enemy Lane was beaten in that case, but the whole was successful.

The nominations are, for Councilman, James H. Hendry; Representatives, Erasmus Heath, P. R. Brooks and Wm. Rankin; Probate Judge, John Miller; Prosecuting Attorney, Sam. A. Riggs; Sheriff, Samuel Walker; County Clerk, Caleb S. Pratt; County Superintendent, R. V. Cunningham; Treasurer, R. G. Elliot; Surveyor, D. G. Penobly; Recorder, J. C. Horton.

Great dissatisfaction exists in regard to the ticket, and there is a prospect of a pretty fight between Lane and Conway on one hand and the Thacher clique on the other. The Thachers denounce the course of Lane and Conway, while Conway is equally bitter against what he terms "the puritanical abolition ultraists." Both parties are fast conquering their prejudices as to the harmony of the party, and gathering up themselves for a regular Kilkenny cat fight. "It's a long lane that has no turning."

The State Record.
Ross Brothers commenced the publication of the Record on Saturday last. It is a large eight-page quarto in form. Its editors, Edwin G. and W. W. Ross, show a commendable degree of enterprise in starting a paper containing so large an amount of reading matter. We wish them success, but fear they will not realize their expectations. The Record is published at \$2 per year.

The crash has already come in Nebraska. Omaha City, built up on speculation, is suffering badly. Business houses which three years ago rented for \$130 per month, now bring but \$100 per year. While a large number of the people are in a state of destitution. Such are the results of a fictitious growth.

Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, is a formidable competitor for the Presidency, Pennsylvania and New Jersey being safe for the opposition in case of his nomination.

The "Stockbridge Chief," a horse owned by Crow & Cooper, of Cincinnati, took the thousand dollar premium at the St. Louis Fair, as the best roadster stallion.

N. S. Goss, of Woodson county, is nominated by the Democracy for the Council, in the district composed of the counties of Allen, Woodson, Bourbon, Dorn and McGee.

Roger A. Pryor has been nominated by the Democratic Convention in the Fourth Congressional district of Virginia, by acclamation.

A call has been issued for a Democratic County Convention, to be held at Burlington, Shawnee Co., on the 16th inst., to nominate a full county ticket.

The Topeka Tribune gives notice that the City Association is now ready to give deeds to property holders in Topeka.

The office of Commissioner of the Land Office has been accepted by an ex-M. C. from Tennessee.

The net proceeds of the late Fair of the National Agricultural Society was \$33,000.

The Election.

The vote on Tuesday last was quietly taken in this place, but little enthusiasm being manifested. Many who voted for the Constitution did so to put an end to the business of constitution making. One gentleman who voted for it denounced it as the most infernal Constitution ever submitted to the people of Kansas. Another said he had voted for the Constitution, but really felt as though he ought not to have done it. He had never given a vote with such misgivings as that he had given to-day. Another claimed that the only argument in its favor was the fact that it was made in Kansas, and as he was in favor of encouraging home manufactures, he should vote for it, though the job was a mere botch and a disgrace to even try at the business.

The vote of the Territory will be very small, and probably not exceed, if it equals, the vote on the Leocompton Swindle, under the English Bill. The majority for it will not exceed 5,000, and will probably fall below 3,000. It has been adopted, not because its features were generally approved by the people, but mainly, because the Democratic party, as such, took a position against it. If it is adopted by Congress it will destroy the harmony of the Republican party in Kansas, and give its opponents the entire control of its execution in less than two years, if not at the very outset. Already the elements are on fire, and an awful conflagration of the political elements is visible in the distance—indeed at our very doors.

The vote in Leavenworth City was but little more than half a vote, the vote for the Constitution falling 230 below the Republican vote in June last. It is as follows:

For Constitution. Against.
First Ward, 215 210
Second " 384 228
Third " 188 117
Fourth " 116 120

903 673
Maj. 230

Kickapoo, maj. against constitution, 72
Alexandria, " " 30
Sanger, " " 40
Third " 188 117
Delaware, " " 44

Total majority against, 192
Making maj. for in whole county, 38
The majority for the Homestead in the city is 156.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.
For Con. Against.
Lawrence, 602 65
Black, " 70 4
Clinton, 200 43
Palmyra, 137 9
Black Jack, 73 1
Big Springs, 43 7
Leocompton, 45 191
Marion, 45 27
Willow Springs, 100 24
687 majority for the homestead. Jail loan is carried by a good majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
Centropolis, 78 21
Ohio City, 49 21
Ottawa, 50 2
Peoria, 40 19
Pottawatomie, 24 14
Toka, 30 4
Shawnee County, 144 12
Lexington, 48 41
Monticello, 21maj

Quindaro, 67 maj.
Wyandott, 67 maj.

DONIPHAN COUNTY. 63maj

ATCHISON COUNTY.
Reported 200 maj. for the Constitution.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
Rising Star, 82 maj. against Constitution.

Oskaloosa, 53 maj. for the Constitution.
100 maj. for the homestead.
Jefferson, 21 maj. against the Constitution.
5 maj. against the homestead.
Oswakee, 12 maj. against the Constitution.

Nominations in Lane County.
The Republicans of Lane Co. made their nominations on the 28th of Sept. J. F. Broadhead was nominated for the Senate, and Andrew Stark, Rev. Mr. Stewart, and Dr. J. H. Jones for Representatives.

The delegates to the Topeka Convention were instructed to vote for A. C. W. Safford for District Judge for this Judicial District.

Ans Haigrove was nominated for Clerk of the District Court, and J. R. Marr for Probate Judge.

Judge Johnston.
Judge Johnston returned last week to Kansas, and has made out a list of appointments which will be found in another column. He will pursue the canvass with a vigor, energy and ability which will make a decided impression upon the popular mind. The dissatisfaction with Mr. Parrott is not strange to see it at the same time offer a bid to the Democracy. When they shall purify the Republican party by desertion, good men can come to its support.

The merchants of Lawrence are now in receipt of their entire stock of fall and winter goods. Their purchases this autumn exceed that of any previous year, notwithstanding the stringency of the money market. Hereafter the stocks will have always proved too small to meet the requirements of the winter trade. We had proposed a lengthy review of our mercantile prospects, this week, but in disposition must be our excuse.

We take pleasure in stating that Mr. Solomon has returned with the largest stock of goods ever brought to the city by any other dealer. The schemes of a contemptible pot-fogger, formerly of this place, who attempted to levy black mail upon him, proved abortive. We shall have more to say on this subject at another time.

The Atholion Union says that the Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad will be completed and equipped by the first of December at latest.

The county Fair at the time our paper went to press, promises to be a complete success.

Horace Greeley returned home on the 27th ult., via Aspinwall.

The Disposition of Perry.

The New York Times, a short time since, commented on the citizens' movement in Baltimore, which called out the Baltimore Patriot in an article against such action, and in favor of party drill. The position of the Patriot finds its counterpart in Kansas politics. The criticism of the Times is as pertinent to the position of parties here as it is truthful in general. We clip a portion of the article for our own columns:

"It is useless to talk about ignoring political distinctions. The whole community is divided into two great parties. In one or the other of these will be found every man who feels interest in public affairs sufficient to cause him to vote at all. And the remedy for the evils under which we suffer, is to be found in selecting honest, upright men, and using party machinery and party drill to elect them."

In other words, every man who cares to vote at all, will vote with his party and for its candidates, regardless of other considerations. This is the plain English of the Patriot's statement. We do not question its truth; on the contrary, we believe it to be much too true to be compatible with the public good. When men thus surrender their patriotism to their party, they deserve just the sort of government which parties will give them. They become the passive, willing tools of other men; and of those men we use them for their own purposes—make them mere instruments and accomplices in schemes of robbery and plunder—they have no reason to complain; it is the fate they court and covet.

The remedy which the Patriot suggests indicates a degree of simplicity more rare than refreshing: "Select honest men and use the party drill to elect them." But who is to make the selection? The very men who control the party drill—who give the orders which all members of the party must obey. Suppose "honest" candidates do not answer their purpose? Suppose dishonest men themselves get the control of all this party machinery, and nominate themselves for office, what then is to be done? But let the ordering portion of the community go to the primary nominating assemblies and vote for honest candidates, says the Patriot, and then all will be right, and all wrongs can be redressed. This is most excellent theory, but let us see how it works in practice.

The first point established is that all men belong to one party or the other, and every man feels bound to vote for the candidates of his own party; all that is to be done, therefore, is to secure the party nomination. This nomination is made by delegates elected at primary meetings. Suppose now a bold, reckless, scheming speculator takes it into his head to be Alderman in any ward, with a view of making money corruptly in that office. He can give all his time, and can afford to employ one or two thousand dollars in the accomplishment of that object. The primary meeting is exclusively a party affair; the inspectors who receive and count the votes are appointed by the party committees, and set without any restraints of oath or other obligation; so that in most cases it is the easiest thing in the world to purchase their blindness to any trickery he may choose to practice. He may stuff the box with ballots, hire men to vote ten times over, bring in men from other wards, or take any other step necessary to give him all the votes he needs. Against him is an "honest man," occupied with his business, a candidate against his will and at the request of his fellow-citizens—sure to suffer in pocket and character if elected, and neither willing nor able to give his time or his money to the advancement of his own nomination. What are his chances against his competitor? The "order-loving portion" of the community rally to his support—but they vote only once each while the speculator votes just as often as they are paid for voting, or as long as their votes are needed. "But this should be stopped." Undoubtedly—but how? This is not any known law to law—so there is no penalty for voting fifty times. You are equal to the inspectors, but they are not equal to the speculator; before they have seen the supposed offender vote before, and think he has not done so. You make a fuss about it—protest, scold, and probably get hustled out of the room, with your black eyes and damaged bones, and in the party organs next morning as a disturber of a public meeting. The votes are against you; the active, sharp, unscrupulous scoundrel is nominated, and is sworn in as a member of the party. The most upright and reliable men in the ward. "Every man sufficiently interested in public affairs to vote at all," votes for him as the party candidate; he is triumphantly elected, and devotes himself exclusively to enriching his expenses and paying himself for the time he has lost in the public service. This is the way in which our political candidates are nominated and elected. The worst man, under the present system, stands infatigably in the way of a better man, and will use the means which give success.

The root of the whole evil lies in the assumed obligation of men to vote for their party candidates. As long as this obligation is acknowledged, it will be utterly impossible to have a decent government in any city where there is plunder enough to make stealing profitable. And until a great mass of the honest portion of the people in Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in New York are ready to repudiate a principle of action, which degrades and disgraces as much as it robs and injures them, they must submit to just such consequences as they now experience.

Whenever they can unite, upon a ticket made up of the honest and true men on the one party ticket, and act steadily, and with resolution, against the mere vote-buying party tyranny to which they are now willing parties, they can effect a reform, and not till then. And that day, we are sorry to say, does not seem to be dawning as yet upon either Baltimore or New York.

The citizens and our gallant firemen exerted themselves very severely, and it was through their efforts that no fire was prevented from spreading. The City Foundry, adjoining, was also consumed.

The loss is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance.—Law Herald.

Chas. Thomas, of Shawnee county, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Councilman for the District composed of the counties of Shawnee, Osage and Breckinridge.—Law Herald.

The New York Herald's Washington despatch of Oct. 3, says that bids for the transportation of supplies to the army in Utah and New Mexico were opened at the War Department on Saturday.

The Secretary of the President deemed it of sufficient importance to go to the Department and have the bids opened and registered before him. This unexpected step, on the part of the President, created some surprise. It appears that the bids were \$180,000. Major Russell & Co., will not obtain any one of the three contracts, other bids being lower. It is understood that the bid of A. C. Givins & Co. will take the Utah contract at \$134 per pound per one hundred miles.

The old contract was \$120. It is said that the bids of Childs & Scott will take the two contracts for New Mexico. The magnitude of the contracts may be judged from the fact that the amount of the Utah contract, the first year, was over twenty million dollars.

A fire broke out, between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, in the Bay State Planning Mill, situated on Choctaw street, and owned by Higginbotham & Co. When first discovered, the flames were on the roof near the south end of the building. The progress was so rapid that it was found impossible to save any portion of the building.

The citizens and our gallant firemen exerted themselves very severely, and it was through their efforts that no fire was prevented from spreading. The City Foundry, adjoining, was also consumed.

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